

LECTIA VIII

MODURILE NEPERSONALE SI CONSTRUCTIILE VERBALE

In limba engleza, modurile nepersonale sunt urmatoarele: infinitivul, forma *-ing* (gerunziul si participiul prezent) si participiul trecut.

Infinitivul poate avea aspect, diateza si timpuri.

Diateza activa

- o infinitiv prezent simplu: to call
- o infinitiv prezent continuu: to be calling
- o infinitiv perfect simplu: to have called
- o infinitiv perfect continuu: to have been calling

Diateza pasiva

- o infinitiv prezent simplu: to be called
- o infinitiv perfect: to have been called

Forma -ing. Atât participiul prezent cât si gerunziul se formeaza prin adaugarea terminatiei *-ing* la infinitivul verbelor (to call – calling). Participiul prezent si gerunziul pot avea timpuri si diateza.

Diateza activa

- o nedefinit: calling
- o perfect: having called

Diateza pasiva

- o nedefinit: being called
- o perfect: having been called

Participiul trecut se formeaza prin adaugarea terminatiei *-ed* la verbele regulate; in cazul verbelor neregulate, el reprezinta forma a III-a:

- o to call – *called* – called
- o to go – *went* – gone

Constructii cu infinitivul

1. *Acuzativ cu infinitiv*

Consta dintr-un verb urmat de un pronume sau substantiv in acuzativ + un verb la infinitiv.

Ex. I want you to go now.

(Vreau ca tu sa pleci acum.)

Exista câteva tipuri de verbe care accepta acest tip de constructii:

- a. Adverbe exprimând dorinta sau vointa: to want, to wish, to like, to dislike, to hate.

Ex. I'd like him to come with me.

(As vrea ca el sa vina cu mine.)

I want John to do this.

(Vreau ca John sa faca aceasta.)

- b. verbe exprimând percepția senzorială: to see, to hear, to feel, to watch. Aceste verbe sunt urmate de infinitivul scurt (fără to).
Ex. I saw him leave the room.
(L-am văzut că paraseste camera/parasind camera.)
- c. verbe exprimând un ordin, o permisiune sau o cauzalitate: to make, to cause, to allow, to order. Verbele *to make* și *to let* sunt urmate de infinitivul scurt (fără to).
Ex. I made him study English.
(L-am făcut să învețe engleza.)
I let him go out and play.
(L-am lăsat să iasă afară să joace fotbal.)
He ordered the door to be locked.
(El a ordonat să se încuie ușa.)
- d. verbe exprimând percepția mentală: to think, to suppose, to expect, to consider, to understand, to know, to believe.
Ex. I consider him to be a good student.
(Consider că el este un bun student.)
I expected him to come in time.
(M-am așteptat că el să vină la timp.)
- e. verbe declarative: to state, to declare, to admit.
Ex. He admitted the news to be false.
(El a recunoscut că știrile erau false.)
They declared him to be the man of the year.
(Ei l-au declarat a fi omul anului.)
- f. cu anumite verbe urmate de prepoziții obligatorii: to rely upon/on, to count upon/on .

Ex. I rely on you to do this.

(Ma bazez pe tine să faci aceasta.)

1. *Nominativ cu infinitiv*

Constă dintr-un subiect în nominativ + un verb la diateza pasivă sau activă + un verb la infinitiv.

- a. folosit cu verbe la *diateza pasivă*: to see, to hear, to know, to say, to believe, to suppose, to expect, to make, to consider.

Ex. He *is said to be* a good writer.

(Se spune că el este un bun scriitor.)

Sunt situații în care Nominativul cu Infinitivul exprimă o formulare pasivă a Acuzativului cu Infinitiv:

Ex. I made him study English.

He was made to study English.

I consider him to be a good student.

He is considered to be a good student.

He considered the news to be false.

The news was considered to be false.

They declared him to be the man of the year.

He was declared to be the man of the year.

b. cu verbele: to happen, to prove, to turn out, to seem, to appear

o *la diateza activa:*

Ex. He proved to be a good journalist.

(El s-a dovedit a fi un bun jurnalist.)

I happened to meet him in the street.

(S-a întâmplat să-l întâlnesc pe strada.)

If I happen to meet him, I will tell him where you are.

(Dacă se va întâmpla să-l întâlnesc, îi voi spune unde ești.)

Nota: *Trebuie remarcat faptul că expresia impersonală din limba română se întâmplă să este, de obicei, tradusă cu o expresie personală în limba engleză.*

a. cu expresiile: to be sure / likely / unlikely / certain

Ex. She is sure to come in time.

(E sigur că ea va veni la timp.)

Nota: *Din nou avem în limba engleză o expresie personală care se traduce în românește cu o expresie impersonală. Dacă vrem să traducem expresia personală: „Ea e sigură că va veni la timp” o redăm în modul următor: „She is sure she will come in time”.*

1. *For – phrase*

Constă din propoziția *for* + un substantiv sau pronume în acuzativ + un verb la infinitiv.

Ex. It is easy for me to do this.

(E ușor să fac asta.)

This remains for him to decide.

(Aceasta rămâne să o decida el.)

It is impossible for him to come.

(Este imposibil ca el să vină.)

It is necessary for me to go there.

(Este necesar ca eu să merg acolo.)

Nota: *Ultimele două propoziții se pot reda în limba engleză și cu ajutorul subjunctivului.*

Ex. It is impossible that I (should) come.

It is necessary that I (should) go there.

Constructii cu participiul prezent

1. *Acuzativ cu participiu*

Se folosește cu verbe exprimând percepție senzorial: to see, to hear, to watch, to smell, precum și cu verbele to find, to leave.

Ex. I saw him leaving

(L-am văzut plecând.)

I heard her singing.

(Am auzit-o cântând.)

I left / found her crying.

(Am lasat-o / gasit-o plângând.)

In cazul verbelor de perceptie, aceasta constructie este asemanatoare cu Acuzativul cu Infinitiv. Diferenta de sens intre cele doua constructii este urmatoarea: folosirea acuzativului cu infinitiv pune accentul pe actiunea propriu-zisa, in timp ce acuzativul cu participiu arata actiunea in desfasurare.

Astfel: *I saw her leave* s-ar putea traduce *Am vazut-o ca pleaca* sau *Am vazut-o plecând*. In timp ce *I saw her leaving* se poate traduce numai *Am vazut-o plecând*.

2. *Nominativ cu Participiu*

Este pasivul constructiei Acuzativ cu Participiu:

Ex: He was seen leaving.

(El a fost vazut plecând.)

She was heard singing.

(Ea a fost auzita cântând.)

3. *Nominativul absolut*

Este o constructie participiala care are un subiect al ei propriu.

Ex: The classes being over, we went home.

(Orele fiind terminate, am mers acasa.)

Weather permitting, we shall go to the beach.

(Daca vremea va permite, vom merge la plaja.)

Constructie cu participiul trecut

Este formata din verbul *to have* sau *to get* + un complement + participiul trecut.

Ex: I must have/get my shoes repaired.

(Trebuie sa-mi dau pantofii la reparat.)

I will have my hair done.

(Voi merge sa ma coafez.)

Aceasta constructie arata ca actiunea este facuta de catre altcineva *spre avantajul* sau *la ordinul* persoanei reprezentate de subiect.

Este de asemenea sa apara situatii in care actiunea exprimata de participiul trecut este facuta de altcineva in *detrimentul* persoanei exprimate de subiect.

Ex. She had two sons killed in the war.

I-au fost ucisi doi fii in razboi.

I had my bedroom window broken.

Cineva mi-a spart geamul din dormitor.

Exercitii cu constructiile verbale

1. Traduceti in limba engleza folosind constructia Acuzativ cu Infinitiv sau Acuzativ cu Participiu:

1. M-am asteptat sa vii mai devreme.

2. El voia ca eu sa-l ajut.
3. Ea m-a facut sa inteleg ce se intâmplase.
4. Cred ca el e un sot bun.
5. Am auzit-o certându-si copilul.
6. John a recunoscut ca vina era a lui.
7. Ma bazez pe tine sa-mi imprumuti niste bani.
8. I-am privit jucând fotbal.
9. L-am vazut vorbind cu prietena lui.
10. Mama ar vrea ca eu sa devin doctor.
11. Inteleg ca ea e o profesoara foarte buna.
12. Stiam ca el e un om foarte ocupat.
13. Am vazut câtiva copii jucându-se in parc.
14. Presupuneam ca el stie sa conduca masina.
15. El m-a facut sa pierd trenul.

2. Reformulati urmatoarele propozitii folosind constructia „for-phrase”:

Model:

This translation is easy. I can make it.

This translation is easy for me to make.

1. This problem is too difficult. I can't solve it.
2. This is a good book. You should read it.
3. This fact is important. You should bear it in mind.
4. This is a valuable piece of advice. You should take it.
5. The time has come. We should have a heart to heart talk.
6. The people were impatient. The match was about to begin.
7. I have closed the window. I don't want you to catch a cold.
8. This is the main thing. We should do it now.
9. I ordered a taxi. I didn't want her to miss the train.
10. This is a strange thing. I can't believe she said that.

3. Reformulati urmatoarele fraze cu modul subjonctiv folosind constructia „for-phrase”:

Model:

It is important that I should know the truth.

It is important to know the truth.

1. It is necessary that he be present.
2. It is recommendable that you should read this book.
3. It's time we met again.
4. It's time you started learning foreign languages.
5. It is possible that the plane might be delayed.
6. It is impossible that he should have said that.
7. It is possible that I might buy a car.
8. It is advisable that you should resign.
9. It is important that you should come to the office, at once.

10. It is necessary that you should study the matter seriously.

4. Reformulati urmatoarele fraze cu modul subjonctiv folosind constructia Nominativ cu Infinitiv. Folositi drept subiect pronumele subliniate:

Model:

Her parents thought *she* was a gifted child.
She was thought to be a gifted child.

1. It is expected that *he* will arrive at 2 o'clock.
2. They heard *him* repeat it several times.
3. It seemed that *she* was satisfied with me.
4. Everybody. Expected that *he* would resign.
5. It was proved that *she* was a liar.
6. They said *she* was ill.
7. People believed *he* was a brilliant surgeon.
8. I thought *she* was unable to win the contest.
9. It is sure *they* have had an argument.
10. It happened that *she* made three spelling mistakes in her letter.

5. Treceti la pasiv urmatoarele constructii Acuzativ cu Participiu, transformându-le in Nominativ cu Participiu:

Model:

- I heard the dog barking.
The dog was heard barking.
1. I saw the plane landing.
 2. She heard the baby crying.
 3. I found the boy breaking the window.
 4. I could hear her typing.
 5. I saw her lying on the beach.
 6. I saw her fainting.
 7. I saw the peasants working in the field.
 8. I heard the child breaking the vase.
 9. I found her digging in the garden.
 10. She heard the hunters shooting.

6. Traduceti in limba româna urmatoarele propozitii cu constructia Nominativul absolut:

1. Weather permitting, we shall climb to the top of the mountain.
2. The rain having stopped, I went shopping.
3. The concert being over, the audience left the hall.
4. The plane having taken off, I stopped smoking.
5. The decision being taken in my favour, I went home relaxed.
6. The river having risen in the night, we were scared about having floods.

7. Everybody being at home, we sat down to dinner.
8. The mud having ruined my shoes, I had to change them.
9. The letter being written, I went to post it.
10. The sun having risen, we hurried to the beach.